## REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

### Status of the Claims

Prior to entry of this amendment, claim 1 was pending in the application. An office action mailed September 15, 2006 rejected claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 7,103,876 to Lopez et al. (hereinafter, "Lopez"). This amendment adds new claims 2-21 but does not amend or cancel any claims. Hence, after entry of this amendment, claims 1-21 will stand pending for examination.

### New Claims

Claims 2-21 have been added. Claims 9 and 10 are independent claims. Claims 2-8 depend, either directly or indirectly, from claim 1, while claims 11-21 depend, either directly or indirectly, from claim 10.

Support for the new claims can be found throughout the application, including, without limitation, in the following locations:

- Claims 2-4 – ¶ 0029, p. 9
- Claims 5 and 6 – Fig. 1 (## 110, 124); ¶ 0032, p. 10
- Claims 7 and 8 – ¶¶ 0023-24, pp. 6-7
- Claim 9 – Claim 1 (and the portions of the specification supporting that claim); ¶ 0039, pp. 12-13.
- Claims 10-12 – Fig. 1 (## 100, 102, 104, 108, 114, 116 122); ¶¶ 0023-24, pp. 6-7
- Claim 13 – Fig. 1 (## 110, 124); ¶ 0032, p. 10
- Claim 14 – Fig. 1 (## 118, 120); ¶ 0023, pp. 6-7; ¶¶ 0026-27, p. 8
- Claim 15 – ¶¶ 0023-24, pp. 6-7
- Claims 16-18 – ¶ 0023, p. 7, ¶ 0026, p. 8
- Claims 19-20 – ¶ 0011, p. 4; ¶ 0013, p. 5; ¶ 0024, p. 7
- Claim 21 – ¶ 0024, p. 7

**Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §102**

Claim 1 was rejected under § 102(e) as being anticipated by Lopez. The applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of claim 1, for at least the reasons below. Similarly, the applicants submit that new claims 2-21 are allowable over Lopez.

To support a rejection under § 102, the Office must establish that each element of a rejected claim is taught by the cited reference: "A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." MPEP § 2131 (citing *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987)). The office action, however, fails to establish that Lopes teaches (or, for that matter, even suggests) each element of claim 1. Similarly, Lopez fails to teach or suggest each element of either claim 9 or claim 10, and those claims therefore are believed to be allowable as well.

Claim 1

Claim 1 is directed to "a method for integrating run-time metrics into an integrated development environment (IDE)." The method comprises, inter alia, "determining an application component to be monitored in the IDE . . . ." (emphasis added). Lopez fails to teach or suggest this element. Instead, Lopez teaches "[a]n object shell console [that] attaches to an executing computer application. The object shell console extracts information from the executing application without interrupting the executing application." Lopez, abs.

The object shell console of Lopez is not an IDE, however. As the term indicates, an IDE is an "integrated development environment." Indeed, a common industry dictionary defines an integrated development environment as "a . . . program in which a developer may perform all of the essential tasks of development including editing, compiling and debugging." *Newton's Telecom Dictionary*, p. 425 (20th ed. 2004) (copy attached as Exhibit A (3 pages following page 12)). Indeed, as recited by claim 7, the IDE disclosed in the present application can allow development of the application component that is to be monitored.

In contrast, Lopez contains no teaching or suggestion that the disclosed object shell console might be used to perform software development. In fact, the only mention in Lopez of any type of development activities is in that reference's discussion of introspection, which, according to Lopez, "was developed for JAVA . . . beans to allow for integrated development environments (IDEs) to visually manipulate graphical components to build applications. Lopez, c. 3, ll. 29-32. It should be noted, however, that this description is essentially background material in Lopez, and that Lopez nowhere even suggests that such functionality might be included in the object shell console disclosed by Lopez.

Indeed, the object shell console of Lopez is quite similar to the operations management console described in the background of the present application, in that it allows analysis of executing applications and development of bug reports. *Compare* Lopez, c. 1, ll. 51-59 *with* Application, ¶¶ 0004-0005. The invention recited by claim 1, however, provides an improvement over that type of system, in that an application component can be analyzed within an IDE, where the developer of the component can analyze the application and immediately make any necessary changes. As the application notes, in an aspect, embodiments of the invention

> extend[] the reach of IDes to incorporate run-time information from production deployments, . . . enabl[ing] a single console from which developers can get component-level stability and performance data from QA-lab, staging and production systems. Context-sensitive feedback automatically updates stability and performance metrics based on the component that is currently being viewed by the developer. Artificial barriers between production operation teams and developers are removed, increasing productivity.

Application, ¶ 0013.

It is respectfully submitted, therefore, that there is a fundamental difference between the IDE recited by claim 1 and the object shell console disclosed by Lopez, and that this object shell console neither teaches nor suggests the invention recited by claim 1.

Further, claim 1 recites an "application component having associated information in a component repository of the IDE runtime environment." Lopez fails to teach or suggest this element as well. The office action cites the abstract of Lopez, as well as column 3, lines 65-67 and Fig. 2 (element 201) as teaching the component repository of an IDE runtime environment.

The abstract provides no relevant teaching on this topic, and element 201 of Fig. 2 merely teaches "SELECT APPLICATION TO ANALYZE." Neither Fig. 2 nor the corresponding description provides any detail whatsoever on how this operation is performed; in particular, it neither teaches nor suggests a component repository as recited in claim 1.

Nor does the passage at column 3, lines 65-67 prove helpful. That passage merely discloses that "[t]he information that is displayed [in the object shell console] can be selected by the user, preconfigured or a combination of user-selected and pre-configured information." Lopez, c. 3, l. 65 – c. 4, l. 1. This disclosure might be read as teaching the monitoring of an application (although the applicants would submit that it does not), but it certainly does not teach the component repository recited by claim 1. To illustrate the distinction, consider that the application describes the functionality of the component registry in this way: "a component registry 122 . . . maintains a list of available components that can be invoked . . . . The Repository 122 can later be queried and accessed by the IDE as needed." Application, ¶ 0024. Hence, the component repository is defined as maintaining a list of available components that can be accessed by the IDE. Nothing in the cited passage (or, for that matter, any other portion of Lopez) teaches such a component registry.

It therefore is submitted that Lopez fails to teach or suggest multiple elements of claim 1, and that claim 1, accordingly, is allowable. Reconsideration of the rejection of claim 1 is respectfully submitted.

Claim 9

New Claim 9 is directed to a computer program, and it recites elements substantially similar to those recited by claim 1. Claim 9, therefore, is believed to be allowable over Lopez for at least similar reasons as claim 1.

Claim 10

New Claim 10 is directed to a computer system with a computer program stored therein. The computer program includes, inter alia, "a component repository configured to maintain a list of available application components that can be invoked by an integrated

development environment ("IDE") runtime environment," and "an IDE user interface configured to allow a user to perform software development tasks." As noted above, Lopez fails to teach or suggest a component repository at all, let alone a component repository that is configured to maintain a list of available application components that can be invoked by IDE runtime environment. Finally, as noted above, Lopez fails to teach or suggest an IDE at all, let alone "an IDE user interface configured to allow a user to perform software development tasks," as recited by claim 10.

For at least these reasons, Lopez fails to anticipate claim 10, and claim 10, therefore, is believed to be allowable over Lopez.

Claims 2-8 and 11-21

New Claims 2-8 depend from claim 1, and new claims 11-21 depend from claim 10. The dependent claims are believed to be allowable at least by virtue of their dependence from allowable base claims. Moreover, many of the dependent claims recite additional novel features that Lopez fails to teach or suggest.

Merely by way of example, claim 5 recites "providing a policy manager in the IDE to allow the user to specify an operational concern for the application component," "communicating the specified operational concern to a policy agent in the IDE runtime environment," and "enforcing the operational concern with the policy agent during operation of the application component." Somewhat similarly, claim 13 recites "wherein the IDE user interface further comprises a policy manager configured to allow the user to specify an operational concern for the application component, and wherein the IDE runtime environment comprises a policy agent in communication with the policy manager, the policy agent being configured to receive the operational concern from the policy agent and enforce the operational concern during operation of the application component.." Lopez neither teaches nor suggests any of these elements.

As another example, claim 7 recites 'allowing the user to create the application component in the IDE," and "automatically registering the application component, when it has been created, with the component registry," while claim 15 recites instructions that "allow the

user to create an application component in the IDE user interface," and "automatically register the application component, when it has been created, with the component registry." As noted above, Lopez fails to teach either a component registry or that an application component can be created in the object shell console; a fortiori, Lopez fails to teach the automatic registration of a component, after it has been created, with a component registry.

For at least these additional reasons, claims 5, 7, 13 and 15 (and claims 6 and 8, which depend from claims 5 and 7, respectively) are independently allowable over Lopez.

## CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, the applicants believe all claims now pending in this Application are in condition for allowance. The issuance of a formal Notice of Allowance at an early date is respectfully requested.

If the Examiner believes a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this application, please telephone the undersigned at 303-571-4000.

Dated: December 7, 2006

Respectfully submitted,

/Chad E. King/
Chad E. King
Reg. No. 44,187

TOWNSEND and TOWNSEND and CREW LLP
Two Embarcadero Center, Eighth Floor
San Francisco, California 94111-3834
Tel: 303-571-4000 (Denver office)
Fax: 303-571-4321 (Denver office)
Attachment: Exhibit A (3 pages following page 12)
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**Insulation Resistance** That property of an insulating material which resists electrical current flow through the insulating material when a potential difference is applied.

**Insulators** Some atoms hold onto their electrons tightly. Since electrons cannot move freely these material can't easily conduct electricity and are know as non-conductors or insulators. Common insulators include glass, ceramic, plastics, paper and air. Insulators are also called dielectrics.

**Insurance** When insurance on ships and their cargoes was introduced in 14th-century Europe, it met opposition on the grounds that it was an attempt to defeat financial disasters willed by God.

**Insured Burst** In an ATM network, the largest burst of data above the insured rate that temporarily is allowed on a PVC and not tagged by the traffic policing function for dropping in the case of network congestion. The insured burst is specified in bytes or cells.

**Insured Rate** Long-term data throughput, in bits or cells per second, that an ATM network commits to support under normal network conditions. The insured rate is 100 percent allocated; the entire amount is deducted from the total trunk bandwidth along the path of the circuit. Compare with excess rate and maximum rate.

**Insured Traffic** Traffic within the insured rate specified for an ATM PVC. This traffic should not be dropped by the network under normal conditions.

**INT** Induction Neutralizing Transformer. A specially designed multipair longitudinal inductor that is spliced into a wireline facility to substantially reduce low frequency steady-state or surge induced voltages and currents that may be causing noise, equipment malfunctions and/or damages or creating a personnel safety hazard. See TEN.

**Intaxication** The Washington Post's Style Invitational asked readers to take any word from the dictionary, alter it by adding, subtracting or changing one letter, and supply a new definition. This one is one of the winners. Intoxication is the euphoria at getting a refund from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), which lasts until you realize it was your money to start with.

**INT14** A software interrupt designed to communicate with the com (serial) port in a PC. Communications programs use interrupt 14h to talk to a modem physically attached to another computer on the network.

**Integer** A computing procedure for solving or finding the optimum solution for complex problems in which the variables are based on integers. Integers include all the natural numbers, the negatives of these numbers, or zeros.

**Integrated Access** An AT&T term for the provision of access for multiple services such as voice and data through a single system built on common principles and providing similar service features for the different classes of services.

**Integrated Circuit** IC. After the transistor and other solid state devices were invented, electronic circuits were designed that were more complex than ever. It become a real problem wiring all the components together. In 1958-1959, Jack Kilby and Robert Noyce independently invented the integrated circuit. An integrated circuit is a piece of silicon or other semiconductor called a chip on which is etched or imprinted a network of electronic components such as transistors, diodes, resistors, etc. and their interconnections.

**Integrated Development Environment** IDE. A Windows program within which a developer may perform all the essential tasks of development including editing, compiling and debugging.

**Integrated Digital Loop Carrier** IDLC. Access equipment which extends Central Office services; it connects to a SONET ring on the network side while providing telephony services on the subscriber side (POTS, ISDN, leased lines, etc.).

**Integrated Dispatch Enhanced Network.** iDEN. A wireless technology developed by Motorola, iDEN operates in the 800 MHz, 900 MHz and 1.5 GHz radio bands; the 900 MHz development is aimed at operators of digital Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS), also known as ESMR (Enhanced Specialized Mobile Radio). iDEN is a digital technology using M16QAM (Quadrature Amplitude Modulation) for compression, and TDMA (Time Division Multiple Access). Through a single proprietary handset, iDEN supports voice in the form of both dispatch radio and PSTN interconnection, numeric paging, SMS (Short Message Service) for text, data, and fax transmission. See also ESMR, QAM, SMS and TDMA.

**Integrated EDI** A term applied to the direct entry of information received electronically into the recipient's computer system. It eliminates the manual checking that is still frequently done by many recipients of EDI information, saving time and costs. It requires the sender to adhere strictly to standard and pre-agreed formats.

**Integrated IS-IS** Formerly Dual IS-IS. Routing protocol based on the OSI routing protocol IS-IS, but with support for IP or other networks. Integrated IS-IS implementations send only one set of routing updates, regardless of protocol type, making it more efficient than two separate implementations.

**Integrated Messaging** Also called Unified Messaging. Integrated messaging is one of many benefits of running your telephony via a local area network. Here's the scenario: Voice, fax, electronic mail, image and video. All on the one screen. You arrive in the morning. Turn on your PC. It logs onto your LAN and its various servers. In seconds, it gives you a screen listing all your messages — voice mail, electronic mail, fax mail, reports, compound documents .... Anything and everything that came in for you. Each is one line. Each line tells you whom it's from. What it is. How big it is. How urgent. Skip down. Click. Your PC loads up the application. Your LAN hunts down the message. Bingo, it's on screen. If it contains voice — maybe it's a voice mail or compound document with voice in it — it rings your phone and plays the voice to you. Or, if you have a sound card, it can play the voice through your own PC. If it's an image it may hunt down (also called launch) an imaging application which can open the image you have received, letting you see it. Ditto, if it's a video message.

Messages are deluging us. To stop them is to stop progress. Run your eye down the list, one line per entry. Pick the key ones. Junk the junk ones. Postpone the others.

It gets better. You're out. Dial in on a gateway with your laptop. Skim your messages. Dial in on a phone. Punch in some buttons. Hear your voice mail messages. Or if you're not on laptop, have your e-mail read to you. Better, have your fax server OCR your faxes and image mail and have it read them to you. A LAN server is the perfect repository for messages. It can search for them, assemble them, process them, store them, convert them, compress them, shape them, shuffle them, interpret them. Integrated messaging essentially applies intelligence and order to the messages deluging you each day. See Unified Messaging and Telephony Services.

**Integrated Network Management Services 2.0** Also called INMS. INMS is customer-premises based network management platform, which allows users to monitor and manage their circuits on the MCI network. The INMS Platform is made up user workstations and a communications/database server. The server interfaces with MCI's INMS Host, which collects and forwards to the INMS server all of the customer-network related data. The INMS Host also interfaced with the CSM for service inquiry management.

**Integrated Personal Computer Interface** IPCI. A ROLM-designed communications printed circuit card designed to provide an IBM PC with asynchronous data transmission over two-strand wiring to and from a Rolm CBX PBX.

**Integrated Photonics** Integrated photonics are devices that include optical waveguides embedded in a semiconductor or ferroelectric substrate, and which perform some type of signal processing function under electrical control. These functions include: routing of light signals in different directions, filtering out one or several wavelengths, emitting light or modulating the intensity and/or phase of an incoming light signals. An optical waveguide consists of a region in which the refractive index is higher than in the surrounding material so that a light signal can propagate without spreading (diffraction). In any applications, only single mode waveguides are useful. This definition courtesy Ericsson.

**Integrated Public Number Database** IPND. A database of information about customers of telecommunications services in Australia, arranged by number, for all carriers and carriage service providers.

**Integrated Services Digital Network** See ISDN and Signaling System 7.

**Integrated Services Digital Network User Part ISDN-UP** The part of SS7 (Signaling System Number 7) that encompasses the signaling functions required to provide voice and non-voice services in ISDN and pre-ISDN architectures. The basic service offered by the ISDN-UP is the control of circuit switched connections between subscriber line exchange terminations. Definition from Bellcore in reference to its concept of the Advanced Intelligent Network.

**Integrated Voice Data** There are many different meanings to this concept. The most common (we'll get arguments on this) is that a workstation or a combination telephone/personal computer on a desk can combine voice and data signals over a single communications channel. That channel might be carried digitally on one pair of wires. That is "the most integrated" voice/data. Less integrated is when you carry voice and data digitally on two pairs — one pair for transmitting and one pair for receiving. Even less integrated are some systems which use three pairs of cabling set up as one voice analog pair, one digital data pair and one power/signaling pair. In short, "integrated voice/data" means different things to different people and depends on the technology. See also ISDN.